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PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES—THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

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TERMS.

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BY AUTHORITY.



LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE 29TH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 176.]

An Act making appropriations for the Naval Service for the year ending on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated for the naval service, for the year ending on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven:

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, three million five hundred and seventy-one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five dollars; for midshipmen performing the duties of master, under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, to receive the compensation allowed to such higher grade, while actually so employed;

For provisions, including transportation, co-operation, and other expenses, eight hundred and sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-two dollars;

For surgeons' necessities, and appliances for the sick and hurt of the naval service, including the marine corps, twenty-one thousand and seventy-two dollars;

For the increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the navy, and wear and tear of vessels in commission, including coal for steamers, and hemp, one million fifty thousand dollars; and the President is hereby authorized to construct, by contract, any vessel or steamer for the public service, when in his opinion the same can be done with equal efficiency and on terms more economical than in the present navy yards;

For ordnance and ordnance stores, including all incidental expenses, three hundred and seventy-one thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars;

For books, maps, charts, and instruments, binding and repairing the same, and all the expenses of the hydrographic office, thirty-five thousand nine hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes: viz: For freight and transportation; printing and stationery; books, models, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire-engines, and for machinery; repair of steam engines in yards; purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen; carts, timber-wheels, and workmen's tools; postage of letters on public service; coal and other fuel; and oil and candles for navy yards and other shore stations; incidental labor, not chargeable to any other appropriation; labor attending the delivery of public stores and supplies on foreign stations; wharfage, dockage, storage, and rent; travelling expenses of officers; funeral expenses; commissions, clerk hire, store rent, office rent, stationery, and fuel for navy agents and store keepers; premiums, and incidental expenses of recruiting; apprehending deserters; per diem allowance to persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry; or other services authorized by law; compensation to judge advocates; pilotage and towing vessels, and assistance rendered to vessels in distress, five hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For contingent expenses for objects not herein-before enumerated, five thousand dollars;

For the support of the civil establishment at the several navy yards, the officers and others to be paid the annual compensation that was allowed to them severally in the act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, except as hereinafter provided.

At Kittery, Maine.
For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, clerk to the commandant, clerk to the storekeeper, clerk to the naval constructor, and porter, seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

At Charlestown, Massachusetts.
For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, two clerks to the commandant, three clerks to the storekeeper, clerk to naval constructor, keeper of magazine, and porter, eleven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For repairs of the sheer wharf, Charlestown navy yard, twelve thousand dollars.

At Brooklyn, New York.
For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, two clerks to the commandant, three clerks to the storekeeper, clerk to the naval constructor, keeper of the magazine, and porter, eleven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

At Philadelphia.
For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, clerk to the commandant, clerk to the storekeeper, clerk to the naval constructor, and porter, seven thousand seven hundred dollars: *Provided*, That when the duties of the clerk to the yard and clerk to the commandant are performed by the same person, he shall not receive a greater compensation than twelve hundred dollars per annum.

At Washington.
For pay of storekeeper, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, two clerks to commandant, clerk to the storekeeper, keeper of the magazine, and porter, six thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

At Gosport, Virginia.
For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, two clerks to commandant, three clerks to the storekeeper, clerk to the naval constructor, keeper of the magazine, and porter, eleven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

At Pensacola.
For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, clerk to the yard, two clerks to the commandant, two clerks to the storekeeper, and porter, eight thousand and fifty dollars.

At Memphis, Tennessee.
For pay of storekeeper, clerk to the yard, clerk to the commandant, and porter, three thousand three hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby authorized, when in his opinion the public interest will permit it, to discontinue any of the civil officers and employments herein provided for at the navy yards, or to discharge the keepers of magazines, and require their duty to be performed by gunners.

For improvements and necessary repairs of navy yards, viz:
At Kittery, Maine.
For a wall for landing wharf at smithery, and filling in, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars and fifty cents;

For cistern, near mast and boat house, two thousand dollars;

For granite gun-skids, and road to grave yard, one thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars; For repairs of all kinds, four thousand dollars.

At Charlestown.
For drain and iron frame for dry-dock pumps, and set of keel blocks, two thousand seven hundred and forty dollars;

For pipes for drain and rain water and waste stream, three thousand dollars;

For completing wharf No 66, between 1 and 39, nine thousand dollars.

For completing reservoir, one thousand dollars; For a wall on the southwest side of site 51, filling in that part of the yard, three thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars;

For repairs of all kinds, ten thousand dollars.

At Brooklyn, New York.
Towards continuation of cob wharf, twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars;

Towards extension of coal-house, (seventy feet) four thousand three hundred and eighty dollars;

Towards repairing and replanking bridge, three thousand dollars;

Towards building a foundation under frigate Sabine, six thousand dollars;

Towards the construction of a timber shed, twelve thousand dollars;

Towards repairs of all kinds, eight thousand dollars;

For dry dock, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

At Philadelphia.
For extension of and moving ship-house G. five thousand dollars;

For repairs of all kinds, three thousand dollars.

At Washington.
For anchor forges, (five), and removing small forges in anchor shop, two thousand six hundred and sixty-four dollars;

For chain cable forges, (twelve), in hydraulic proving machine shop, two thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars;

For completion of laboratory buildings, five thousand one hundred and six dollars and fifteen cents;

For repairs of all kinds, two thousand five hundred dollars.

At Gosport.
Towards store-house No. 13, to be used as timber shed, eighteen thousand dollars;

Towards launching slip and quay walls, twelve thousand dollars;

For the purchase of St. Helena, two thousand four hundred and three dollars and fifty cents;

Towards repairs of all kinds, seven thousand dollars.

At Pensacola.
Towards the blacksmith shop, twenty-one thousand dollars;

Towards cisterns at numbers 20, 25, and 26, twelve thousand dollars;

Towards coal-house, eight thousand dollars;

Towards lime-house, two thousand five hundred dollars;

Towards wharfs, (permanent), fifty-nine thousand dollars;

Towards dredging machine, scows, &c. sixteen thousand dollars;

For repairs of all kinds, five thousand dollars.

At Sackett's Harbor.
For repairs of all kinds, one thousand dollars;

For purchase of Navy point and Fort Tompkins, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the improvement and repairs of the several navy Hospitals, viz:
At Chelsea.
Building for a coal house, repairing out-houses and wall in rear of main building, two thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

At Brooklyn.
For completing small-pox hospital, ten thousand dollars;

For repairs to hospital quarters, three thousand dollars.

Near Gosport.
For fence around garden and repairs to hospital buildings, two thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

At Pensacola.
For centre building at hospital and galleries to connect buildings, seven thousand four hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents;

For engine house, five hundred and ten dollars;

For repair of hospital quarters, three thousand dollars;

For magazines, viz:
At Charlestown, one hundred and fifty dollars.
At Brooklyn, two hundred dollars.
At Washington, one hundred and fifty dollars.
At Gosport, three hundred dollars.

Marine Corps.
For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates and servants, serving on shore, and subsistence of officers, two hundred thousand, seven hundred and seventy-one dollars: *Provided*, That no payment shall hereafter be made, to the colonel or any other officer of said corps, by virtue of a commission of brigadier general by brevet.

For clothing, forty six thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents;

For provisions, forty-five thousand, seventy dollars and twenty cents;

For military stores, repair of arms, pay of armors, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fife, and musical instruments, two thousand three hundred dollars;

For transportation of officers and troops, and for expenses of recruiting, eight thousand dollars;

For repair of barracks and rent of temporary barracks, six thousand dollars;

For contingencies, viz: freight, ferrage, toll, wharfage and cartage; compensation to judge advocates; per diem for attending courts martial and courts of inquiry; per diem to enlisted men on constant labor; house-rent where no public quarters are assigned; the burial of deceased marines; printing, stationery, forage, postages, and the pursuit of deserters; candles and oil; straw, barrack furniture, bed sacks; spades, axes, shovels, picks, carpenter's tools, and keeping a horse for the messenger, seventeen thousand, nine hundred and eighty dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy, on the conclusion of the existing war with Mexico, to reduce the number of petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys, herein provided for, to seven thousand five hundred.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy, in the expenditure of the appropriations made for the navy yard at Memphis, to confine the same to the construction of a rope-walk.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, of the money appropriated in this act for "pay of the navy," and "contingent expenses enumerated," an amount not exceeding twenty-eight thousand and two hundred dollars may be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, for repairs, improvements, and instruction at Fort Severn, Annapolis, Maryland.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, upon application of the Secretary of the Navy, the President of the United States shall have authority, when in his opinion the exigencies of the service require it, to direct that a part of the money appropriated for a particular branch of the naval service be applied to another branch of the said service; in which case, a special account of the moneys thus transferred and of their application, shall be laid before Congress before its adjournment, if in session, or during the first week of the next ensuing session: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to authorize the President of the United States to direct any sum appropriated for improvements at navy yards to be applied to any other object of public expenditure, or to authorize any sum to be transferred from any unexpended balance which may be necessary for the purposes for which the appropriation was originally made, or from any head or object of appropriation which may require another appropriation at any future time to supply the deficiency occasioned by such transfer: *Provided, also*, That this section shall apply to the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and to no other.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the passage of this act, every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient securities, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered, unless accompanied by such guaranty. If, after the acceptance of a proposal, and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient securities for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies; and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guaranteed and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies, for the whole period of the proposal, to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons.

JOHN W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States
And President of the Senate.
Approved, August 10, 1846.
JAMES K. POLK.

[PUBLIC—No. 177.]
An Act making appropriations for the payment of Navy pensions for the year ending thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of navy pensions for the year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven:

To pay invalid pensions, thirty-two thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars and forty cents.

To pay the pensions of widows of officers, seamen, and marines, twelve thousand dollars.

Approved, August 10, 1846.

[PUBLIC—No. 178.]
An Act to establish the "Smithsonian Institution," for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

James Smithson, esquire, of London, in the kingdom of Great Britain, having by his last will and testament given the whole of his property to the United States of America, to found at Washington, under the name of the "Smithsonian Institution," an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men; and the United States having by an act of Congress received said property and accepted said trust; therefore, for the faithful execution of said trust, according to the will of the liberal and enlightened donor—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General, the Attorney General, the Chief Justice of the United States, and the Mayor of the City of Washington, during the time for which they shall hold their respective offices, and such

other persons as they may elect honorary members, be, and they are hereby constituted, an "establishment," by the name of the "Smithsonian Institution," for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men; and by that name shall be known and have perpetual succession, with the powers, limitations, and restrictions hereinafter contained, and no other.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the property of the said James Smithson as has been received in money, and paid into the Treasury of the United States, being the sum of five hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars, be lent to the United States Treasury, at six per cent. per annum interest from the first day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, when the same was received into the Treasury; and that so much of the interest as may have accrued on the said sum on the first day of July next, which will amount to the sum of two hundred and forty-two thousand one hundred and twenty-nine dollars, or so much thereof as shall be the board of regents of the institution established by this act be deemed necessary, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the erection of suitable buildings, and for other current incidental expenses of said institution; and that six per cent interest on the said trust fund, and being the said amount of five hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars, received into the United States Treasury on the first of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, payable, in half-yearly payments, on the first of January and July in each year, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the perpetual maintenance and support of said institution; and all expenditures and appropriations to be made, from time to time, to the purposes of the institution aforesaid, shall be exclusively from the accruing interest, and not from the principal of the said fund. And be it further enacted, That all the moneys and stocks which have been, or may hereafter be, received into the Treasury of the United States on account of the fund bequeathed by James Smithson, be, and the same hereby are, pledged to refund to the Treasury of the United States the sums hereby appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the business of the said institution shall be conducted at the city of Washington by a board of regents by the name of the Regents of the "Smithsonian Institution," to be composed of the Vice President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the United States, and the Mayor of the city of Washington, during the time for which they shall hold their respective offices; three members of the Senate, and three members of the House of Representatives, together with six other persons, other than members of Congress, two of whom shall be members of the National Institute in the city of Washington, and resident in the said city; and the other four thereof shall be inhabitants of States, and no two of them of the same State. And the regents to be selected as aforesaid, shall be appointed immediately after the passage of this act—the members of the Senate by the President thereof, the members of the House by the Speaker thereof, and the six other persons by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives; and the members of the House so appointed shall serve until the fourth Wednesday in December of the second year next after the passage of this act; and thenceforward, on every alternate fourth Wednesday of December, a like number shall be appointed in the same manner, to serve until the fourth Wednesday in December, the second succeeding their appointment. And the Senators so appointed shall serve during the term for which they shall hold, without re-election, their office as Senators. And vacancies, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled as vacancies in committees are filled—and the other six members aforesaid, shall serve, two for two years, two for four years, and two for six years; the terms of service, in the first place, to be determined by lot; but after the first term, their regular term of service shall be six years; and new elections thereof shall be made by joint resolutions of Congress; and vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise, may be filled in like manner, by joint resolution of Congress, and the successors thereof shall meet in the city of Washington on the first Monday of September next after the passage of this act, and organize by the election of one of their number as chancellor, who shall be the presiding officer of said board of regents, by the name of the Chancellor of the "Smithsonian Institution," and a suitable person as secretary of said institution, who shall also be the secretary of said board of regents; said board shall also elect three of their own body as an executive committee, and said regents shall then fix on the time for the regular meetings of said board; and on application of any three of the regents to the secretary of the said institution, it shall be his duty to appoint a special meeting of the board of regents, of which he shall give notice by letter to each of the members; and at any meeting of said board, five shall constitute a quorum to do business, and each member of said board shall be paid his necessary traveling and other actual expenses in attending meetings of the board, which shall be audited by the executive committee, and recorded by the secretary of said board, but his service as regent shall be gratuitous. And whenever money is required for the payments of debts or performance of the contracts of the institution, incurred or entered into in conformity with the provisions of this act, or for making the purchases and executing the objects authorized by this act, the board of regents, or the executive committee thereof, may certify to the chancellor or secretary of the board, that such sum of money is required; whereupon they shall examine the same, and, if they shall approve thereof, shall certify the same to the proper officer of the Treasury for payment. And the said board shall submit to Congress, at each session thereof, a report of the operations, expenditures, and condition of the institution.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That after the board of regents shall have met and become organized, it shall be their duty forthwith to proceed to select a suitable site for such building as may be necessary for the institution; which ground may be taken and appropriated out of that part of the public ground in the city of Washington lying between the Patent Office and Seventh street: *Provided*, The President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Commissioner of the Patent Office, shall consent to the same; but, if the persons last named shall not consent, then such location may be made upon any other of the public grounds within the city of Washington, belonging to the United States, which said regents may select, by and with the consent of the persons herein named;

and the said ground so selected shall be set out by proper metes and bounds, and a description of the same shall be made and recorded in a book to be provided for that purpose, and signed by the said regents, or so many of them as may be convened at the time of their said organization; and such record, or a copy thereof, certified by the chancellor and secretary of the board, of regents, shall be received in evidence in all courts of the extent and boundaries of the lands appropriated to the said institution; and upon the making of such record, such site and lands shall be deemed and taken to be appropriated by force of this act to the said institution.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That so soon as the board of regents shall have selected the said site, they shall cause to be erected a suitable building, of plain and durable materials and structure, without unnecessary ornament, and of sufficient size, and with suitable rooms or halls for the reception and arrangement, upon a liberal scale, of objects of natural history, including a geological and mineralogical cabinet; also a chemical laboratory, a library, a gallery of art, and the necessary lecture rooms; and the said board shall have authority, by themselves, or by a committee of three of their members, to contract for the completion of such building, upon such plan as may be directed by the board of regents, and shall take sufficient security for the building and finishing the same according to the said plan, and in the time stipulated in such contract; and any so located building, if they shall deem it proper, as in appearance to form a wing to the Patent Office building, and may so connect the same with the present hall of said Patent Office building, containing the national cabinet of curiosities, as to constitute the said hall in whole or in part the deposit for the cabinet of said institution, if they deem it expedient to do so: *Provided*, said building shall be located upon said Patent Office lot, in the manner aforesaid: *Provided* however, That the whole expense of the building and enclosures aforesaid shall not exceed the amount of—dollars; which sum is hereby appropriated, payable out of money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, together with such sum or sums out of the annual interest accruing to the institution as may, in any year, remain unexpended, after paying the current expenses of the institution. And duplicates of all such contracts as may be made by the said board of regents shall be deposited with the Treasury of the United States; and all claims on any contract made as aforesaid shall be allowed and certified by the board of regents, or the executive committee thereof, as the case may be, and being signed by the chancellor and secretary of the board, shall be a sufficient voucher for settlement and payment at the Treasury of the United States. And the board of regents shall be authorized to employ such persons as they may deem necessary to superintend the erection of the buildings and fitting up the rooms of the institution. And all laws for the protection of public property in the city of Washington shall apply to, and be in force for, the protection of the lands, buildings, and other property of said institution. And all moneys recovered by, or accruing to, the institution, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, to the credit of the Smithsonian bequest, and separately accounted for, as provided in the act approved July first, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, accepting said bequest.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That, in proportion as suitable arrangements can be made for their reception, all objects of art and of foreign and curious research, and all objects of natural history, plants, and geological and mineralogical specimens, belonging, or hereafter to belong, to the United States, which may be in the city of Washington, in whosever custody the same may be, shall be delivered to such persons as may be authorized by the board of regents to receive them, and shall be arranged in such order, and so classified, as best facilitate the examination and study of them, in the building so as aforesaid to be erected for the institution; and the regents of said institution shall afterwards, as new specimens in natural history, geology, or mineralogy, may be obtained for the use of the institution, by exchanges of duplicate specimens belonging to the institution, (which they are hereby authorized to make,) or by donation, which they may receive, or otherwise, cause such new specimens to be also appropriately classed and arranged. And the minerals, books, manuscripts, and other property of James Smithson, which have been received by the Government of the United States, and are now placed in the Department of State, shall be removed to said institution, and shall be preserved separate and apart from the other property of the institution.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the secretary of the board of regents shall take charge of the building and property of said institution, and shall, under their direction, make a fair and accurate record of all their proceedings, to be preserved in said institution; and the said secretary shall also discharge the duties of librarian and of keeper of the museum and mineralogical cabinet of the board of regents, employ assistants; and the said officers shall receive for their services such sum as may be allowed by the board of regents, to be paid semi-annually on the first day of January and July; and the said officers shall be removable by the board of regents whenever, in their judgment, the interests of the institution require any of the said officers to be changed.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the members and honorary members of said institution may hold such stated and special meetings, for the supervision of the affairs of said institution and the advice and instruction of said board of regents, to be called in the manner provided for in the by-laws of said institution, at which the President, and in his absence the Vice President, of the United States shall preside. And the said regents shall make, from the interest of said fund, an appropriation, exceeding an average of twenty-five thousand dollars annually, for the gradual formation of a library composed of valuable works pertaining to all departments of human knowledge.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That of any other moneys which have accrued, or shall hereafter accrue, as interest upon the said Smithsonian fund, not herein appropriated, or not required for the purposes herein provided, the said managers are hereby authorized to make such disposal as they shall deem best suited for the promotion of the purpose of the testator, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the author or proprietor of any book, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, for which a copyright shall be secured under the existing acts of Congress, or those which shall hereafter be enacted respecting copyrights, shall, with-

in three months from the publication of said book, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, deliver, or cause to be delivered, one copy of the same to the librarian of the Smithsonian Institution and one copy to the Librarian of Congress Library, for the use of said libraries.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That there is reserved to Congress the right of altering, amending, adding to, or repealing any of the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That no contract, or individual right, made or acquired under such provisions, shall be thereby divested or impaired.

Approved, August 10, 1846.

[PUBLIC—No. 179.]
An Act authorizing the payment of certain claims of the State of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to the State of Alabama, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirteen thousand four hundred and fifty-five dollars and thirty-two cents, for moneys paid by the said State for subsistence, supplies, and services of her local troops, and for provisions and forage furnished the friendly Indians during the Creek and Seminole hostilities, in the years eighteen hundred and thirty-six and eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

Approved, August 10, 1846.

[PUBLIC—No. 180.]
An Act to provide for the payment of the evidences of public debt in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon due proof taken in the manner hereinafter directed, that any treasury note which has been, before the passage of this act, received or redeemed by any authorized officer of the government has been subsequently purloined or stolen, and put into circulation, without having upon it any evidence or marks of having been cancelled, and has been received by any person or institution, for a full consideration, in the usual course of business, without notice or knowledge of the same having been so redeemed or received as aforesaid, or having been cancelled, or having been purloined or stolen as aforesaid, and without any circumstances existing to create suspicion of the good faith or due caution with which the same may have been received by such person or institution, he shall be, and hereby is, authorized to cause the amount of such note to be paid to the innocent holder thereof, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That the facts upon which any such payment shall be made shall be proved by the oath or affirmation of a credible witness or witnesses, taken before any judge of the United States, or of the highest court of record, or of the presiding judge of any court exercising unlimited jurisdiction in amount, of any State, Territory, or district, and of the taking of which testimony, due notice shall previously be given to the district attorney of the United States for the district in which such testimony is taken, who shall be at liberty to appear and propound questions to such witnesses; all which evidence shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and preserved in his department; and all wilful false swearing, upon such examination, shall be and hereby is declared to be, perjury, and liable to the punishment for that offence prescribed by the laws of the United States: And provided further, That a statement of all treasury notes paid under the provisions of this act, within the preceding year, shall be submitted to Congress with the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the finances.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That when any officer or agent of the United States, duly authorized to receive, redeem, or cancel any treasury notes issued by authority of law, has received, or shall receive, or has paid, or shall pay, any treasury note which had been previously received or redeemed by any officer or agent having authority to receive or redeem such note, and which had subsequently thereto been purloined and put into circulation, the Secretary of the Treasury, upon full and satisfactory proof that the same had been received or paid in good faith, and in the exercise of ordinary prudence, may allow a credit for the amount of such note to the officer or agent so receiving or paying the same; and all credits which have, before the passage of this act, been allowed in such cases, and under such circumstances, are hereby sanctioned.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all acts heretofore enacted, which are supplied by this act, so far as the same may not have been acted on are hereby repealed, and so far as they may have been acted on, they are ratified and confirmed.

Approved, August 10, 1846.

It is right? "I hate that man."
"Why do you hate him? Did he ever injure you in character or in person?"
"No—but I don't fancy him."
"Do you know him?"
"No—neither do I want to!"
"That is just the way of the world. A stranger passes by, and we form an opinion of him; if favorable, when an opportunity presents, we speak to him, draw him into conversation, and finally become his friend. If unfavorable, we avoid him. If he asks us a question, we answer by a quick monosyllable, and have no desire to seek his acquaintance. Is this right, just or honest? There are scores of men we dislike, because we are not acquainted with their characters, and by the dislike we have taken to them, seek no opportunities of an acquaintance. Such a course is ungentlemanly, unchristian and savage."

It is not the looks nor the general appearance of the person that makes the heart good or bad. The plainest man we know of, possesses the best heart we ever became acquainted with. The homeliest women of our acquaintance is the most affectionate, kind and amiable of her sex. At first sight you would turn away from these excellent persons, not dreaming that the outward appearance is not an index of the heart. In future we hope you will be governed more by truth and justice, and not condemn and hate one you do not know, and against whose character a word of reproach was never whispered. The heart, and this alone, study—and when it is in the right place, do not for the world make a remark, or manifest a spirit that will pain it to its centre.

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